

Trends in Abortion Care in the United States, 2017-2021

A report from the Abortion Facility Database Project, Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH), University of California San Francisco

Prepared by:

Rosalyn Schroeder, MPH, MSc Isabel Muñoz, MPH Shelly Kaller, MPH Nancy Berglas, DrPH Clare Stewart Ushma Upadhyay, PhD, MPH

Schroeder R, Munoz I, Kaller S, Berglas N, Stewart C, Upadhyay UD. Trends in abortion care in the United States, 2017-2021. Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH), University of California, San Francisco, 2022.

Table of Contents

In this report, all results are first presented narratively and in figures stratified by geographic region. Full data can be found in data tables that also present results by U.S. state and sub-region.

Executive Summary	3.		
Results		Data Tables	
Abortion-providing facilities	4.	Table 1: Abortion-providing facilities and women of reproductive age per facility	20.
Women of reproductive age per			
abortion-providing facility	6.	Table 2: Newly opened and newly closed facilities	22.
Newly opened and newly closed facilities	8.		
		Table 3: Abortion services offered	24.
Abortion services offered	10.		
		Table 4: Facility gestational limits	26.
Facility gestational limits	12.		
		Table 5: Median self-pay costs	
Median self-pay costs for		for abortion services	28.
abortion services	14.		
		Table 6: Insurance acceptance	30.
Insurance acceptance	16.		
		Table 7: Planned Parenthood and	
Planned Parenthood		independent facilities	32.
	40		
and independent facilities	18.		

Methods	34.
Reference List	36.

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the abortion facility landscape and services available to pregnant people seeking abortion, offered by publicly advertising facilities across the United States (U.S.) from 2017 through 2021. An understanding of this landscape serves to better inform policies and practices that impact people seeking abortion in the U.S.

We publish this report on the precipice of a decision in the Supreme Court case *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* that could have a substantial impact on the number and geographic distribution of abortion facilities nationwide.¹ If the decision results in the overturn of Roe v. Wade, which guarantees the national right to abortion, up to 26 states could ban most or all abortions and many facilities in these states may close. We may also see fewer facilities serving larger populations of people.²

Our analysis captured 790 publicly-advertising facilities that were open and providing abortion services in 2021, up from 774 facilities in 2017 (Table 1). The number and distribution of abortion-providing facilities varied dramatically by geographic region and state³, with some states having only one facility and one state having 168 facilities. Nationally, there was approximately one abortion facility per every 94,000 women of reproductive age, an estimate that has remained relatively stable over time. However, this is marked by significant variation by geographic region, as facilities in the South served nearly three times the population size than facilities in the Northeast (Table 1).

While new facility openings largely kept pace with facility closures from 2017-2021, the geographic distribution of these openings and closures varied considerably. The South was particularly affected by closures over time, with closures occurring at nearly double the rate of new facility openings (Table 2).

New facility openings between 2020 and 2021 were driven by a rise in virtual telehealth facilities. In 2021, more than half (53%) of newly opened facilities were virtual telehealth facilities. However, virtual facilities frequently opened in states with laws that protect abortion access and which already had a large number of brick-and-mortar facilities.⁴ At time of press, 19 states ban telehealth for abortion, preventing the ability of virtual telehealth facilities from augmenting services where the need for more facilities is greatest.⁵

From 2017-2021, there was also a shift toward facilities that provided only medication abortion services (Table 3) and a downward trend on facility gestational limits for procedural abortion services (Table 4). During this time, the cost of abortion services rose (Table 5), while insurance acceptance among facilitates fell (Table 6). Increases in self-pay costs for abortion coupled with an increase in facility closures may likely exacerbate health and economic disparities for those seeking abortion care, as numerous studies have shown that the costs of abortion and related travel expenses pose the greatest—and often insurmountable—barriers to abortion.⁶⁻⁸

The overturning of Roe v. Wade could lead to the eventual closure of 202 facilities across these states, which would shutter 26% of all publicly advertising facilities in the U.S., particularly decimating abortion access for pregnant people living in the South and Midwest where most of these closures would occur. Given that the majority of abortion patients are lowincome,⁹ trends suggest that economic and logistical pressures on people seeking abortion will only be intensified as disparities between restricted and protected access states widen in the U.S.



Section 1. Abortion-providing Facilities

Key Takeaways:

The total number of abortion-providing facilities in the United States fluctuated slightly over time. In 2021, we captured 790 facilities that were open and publicly providing abortion services, an increase from the 774 facilities we found in 2017. Among the 2021 facilities, 758 were "brick and mortar" facilities and 32 were virtual telehealth facilities. The distribution of abortion-providing facilities varied dramatically by geographic region and state. Nine states had two or fewer facilities that provided abortion services, while six had only one remaining abortion facility in 2021.

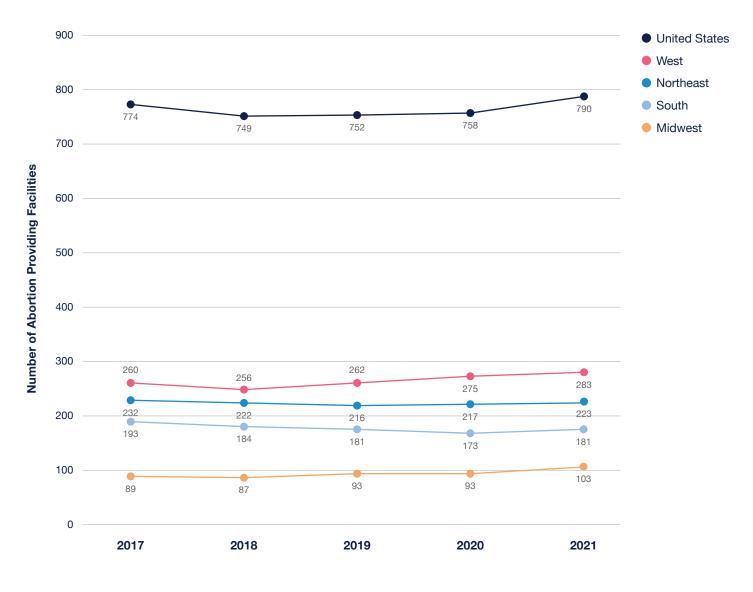
Between 2017-2021, we tracked the number of publicly advertising facilities that provided abortion services across the U.S.

- The total number of abortion facilities in the U.S. fluctuated slightly over time, with 774 facilities open and providing abortion services in 2017, 749 in 2018, 752 in 2019, 758 in 2020, and 790 in 2021 (see Figure 1 for breakdown by geographic region and Table 1 for full regional and state-based data). In 2021, there were 758 "brick and mortar" abortion facilities (e.g. physical clinics) and 32 virtual telehealth facilities providing abortion services.
- The large uptick in the number of facilities in 2021 can be attributed to the Food and Drug Administration's removal of the in-person dispensing requirement for medication abortion. As a result, several virtual telehealth facilities began providing services throughout the country which offered medication abortion only.¹⁰
- The distribution of abortion-providing facilities varies widely by geographic region and state.
 - » As of 2021, the West had the largest number of abortion facilities at 283 facilities, followed by the Northeast (223), the South (181), and the Midwest with the fewest facilities (103).

- » Among all U.S. states, California had the most abortion facilities, with 168 open facilities as of 2021, followed by New York (89) and Florida (55). California alone had more abortion facilities than the 34 states with the fewest number of abortion facilities combined and nearly as many clinics as could be found in the entire U.S. South.
- » Nine states had two or fewer abortion-providing facilities in 2021, while six of those states had only one facility: Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming.
- The net change in the number of abortionproviding facilities differed based on geographic region and type of facility. Between 2017 and 2021:
 - » The largest decline in the number of total brick and mortar facilities occurred in the Northeast (-9%) and the South (-9%), though the introduction of new telehealth abortion facilities in 2021 reduced facility losses in these regions to -4% and -6%, respectively.
 - » There was a small increase in the number of total brick and mortar facilities in the West (+6%) and the Midwest (+10%). The introduction of new telehealth abortion facilities increased the number of total facilities to +9% and +16%, respectively.



Figure 1. Number of Abortion-Providing Facilities by Geographic Region and Year (2017-2021)



Note: This graph shows the net change in facility openings and closings, per region. Source: *ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021*





Section 2. Women of Reproductive Age Per Abortion-providing Facility

Key Takeaways:

There was approximately one abortion-providing facility per every 94,000 reproductive-aged women in the U.S. However, this estimate largely masks major geographic differences in the number of and distribution of abortion facilities in each region, which has a significant impact on the patient volume at each of these facilities. In the Northeast, there was one abortion facility for every 56,000 women of reproductive age in 2021, while in the South, there was one facility for every 158,000 women of reproductive age. Thus, facilities in the South were serving populations almost three times larger than those in the Northeast. Future facility closures in restricted access states and openings in protected access states are likely to exacerbate disparities by region. A closure in one state could shift many thousands of patients to seek out care in other states or force pregnant people to carry their pregnancies to term.

To provide an indicator of abortion access, we calculated the number of women of reproductive age^{*} per abortion-providing facility in each geographic region and state using U.S. Census population estimates.¹¹ These estimates provide an indicator of access for people in a geographic region or state who may become pregnant and thus may have a potential need for abortion services in the future.

- In 2021, there was one abortion-providing facility in the U.S. per approximately every 94,000 women of reproductive age. This estimate fell between 2020 and 2021 due to the increase in brick and mortar and telehealth abortion facilities (see Figure 2 and Table 1).
- The number of women of reproductive age per facility varied dramatically by region, with the Northeast and West having far more abortion facilities by population size than the South and Midwest.
 - » In 2021, the Northeast had one facility for every 56,000 women of reproductive age in the region

and the West had one facility per 64,000 women of reproductive age, compared to the Midwest which had one facility per 147,000 women of reproductive age, and the South which had one facility per 158,000 women of reproductive age.

- In New England, the subregion with the highest number of abortion facilities per women of reproductive age, there were about 45,000 women of reproductive age per facility in 2021. This contrasts with the East South Central and West South Central subregions, which had approximately 300,000 women of reproductive age per facility in 2021.
 - The number of women of reproductive age per abortion facility also varies greatly by state. Mississippi and Missouri had the highest annual number of women of reproductive age per facility ratios in 2021: Mississippi had approximately 675,000 women of reproductive age per its single facility, and Missouri had nearly 1.4 million women of reproductive age per its single facility.

The U.S. Census data available for this estimate uses "women of reproductive age," defined as people who were assigned female at birth and aged 15 to 49 at the time of data collection. We have employed the term "women" in this section as a proxy for the population of all genders who can and do become pregnant.



- In comparison, Maine had the fewest number of women of reproductive age per abortion facility at approximately 13,000-100 times fewer than that of Missouri's lone facility.
- Facility closures and openings often have a large impact on patient volume and the total population in the areas that facilities serve, which may be highly variable year-to-year depending on how many facilities are open and providing abortion services in a specific state or geographic region.
- The closure of Missouri's second abortionproviding facility in between 2019-2020 caused the number of women of reproductive age per facility to double in 2020 and 2021, whereas the addition of a new facility in Kentucky in 2021 halved the ratio of women of reproductive age per facility.

United States Women of reproductive age (per 1,000 population) per abortion-providing facility West Northeast South Midwest ANSIRH

Figure 2. Women^{*} of Reproductive Age per Abortion-Providing Facility, by Geographic Region and Year (2017-2021)

Note: These figures were estimated by dividing the total population of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) from regional U.S. Census data by the total number of facilities in each region. *Source: ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021*

"While people of all genders have abortions, this chart uses the term "women" because it reflects U.S. Census data which also categorizes those assigned female at birth under the term "women".



Section 3. Newly Opened and Newly Closed Facilities

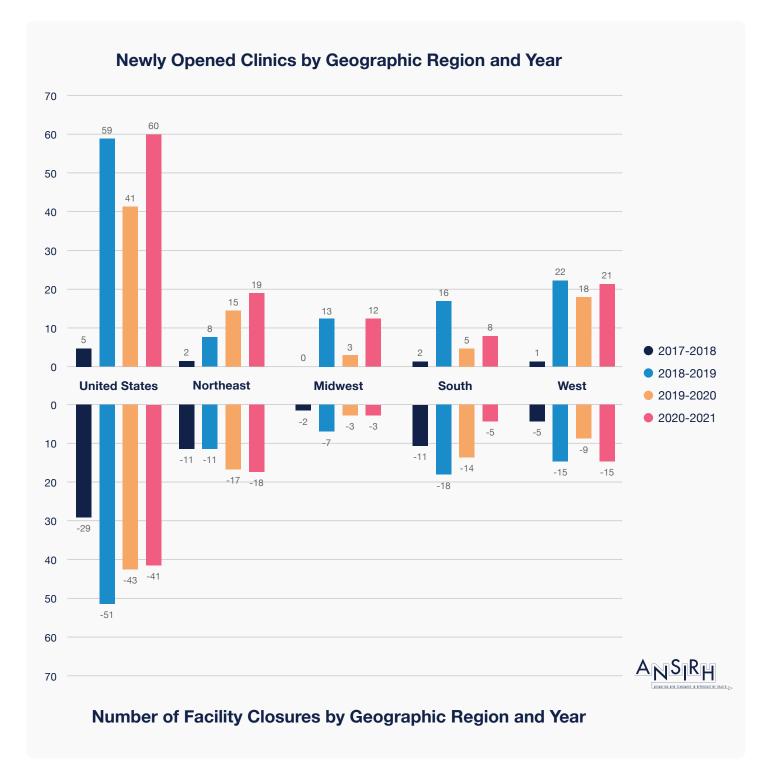
Key Takeaways:

Abortion facility closures and openings mostly kept pace with each other nationally between 2017-2021, but there was significant geographical variation in where closures occurred over time. While there were more newly opened facilities than closures in the West and Midwest, the Northeast and South experienced a net loss of facilities over the data collection period. The South was particularly hit with closures over time, with closures occurring at nearly twice that of new facility openings. The introduction of new virtual telehealth facilities in 2021 led to a net increase of facilities that outpaced previous years.

From 2017-2021, we tracked the number of facilities that closed between data collection years as well as the number of new facilities that opened between years. During this time:

- There were 164 facility closures and 165 new facility openings across the U.S. A summary of regional openings and closures can be found in <u>Figure 3</u>, and full data can be found in <u>Table 2</u>.
- Facility closures outpaced new facility openings in the Northeast (57 closures and 44 openings) and the South (48 closures and 31 openings). New facility openings outpaced closures in the Midwest (15 closures and 28 openings) and the West (44 closures and 62 openings).
- There were more new facility openings in 2021 than any previous year, with 19 more new facility openings than closures. This increase included the addition of 28 new brick and mortar facilities and 32 new virtual telehealth facilities.
- New virtual telehealth facilities opened in Washington, DC, and 22 states, most of which were located in the Northeast and West, including: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, and Washington.
- Among brick and mortar facilities that newly opened in 2021, the majority (68%) were also located in the Northeast and West.
- Among facility closures, all were brick and mortar abortion facilities.

Figure 3. Number of Abortion-Providing Facilities that Closed or Newly Opened, by Geographic Region (2017-2021)



Note: This graph displays the number of new facility openings and facility closures between years. To be included as a "new" facility in any given year, the facility must have never been open in a previous data collection year. Source: *ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021*

Section 4. Abortion Services Offered

Key Takeaways:

The abortion services that facilities offer may differ based on the needs of their patients and the training and capacity of their clinical providers. Between 2017-2021, there was an increasing shift in the number of abortion facilities in the U.S. that provide medication abortion only, particularly in the West. This increase in medication abortion-only facilities may be because medication abortion provision requires less medical training and no specialized equipment to provide it. It can also be provided without pre-abortion ultrasound or other tests and remotely via telehealth services that do not require a pre-abortion ultrasound or other tests began and proliferated during the COVID pandemic to minimize in-person contact. The reduction in the number of facilities providing procedural abortion services further limits abortion access for pregnant people seeking abortion services at a later gestational age or those who would prefer a procedural abortion.

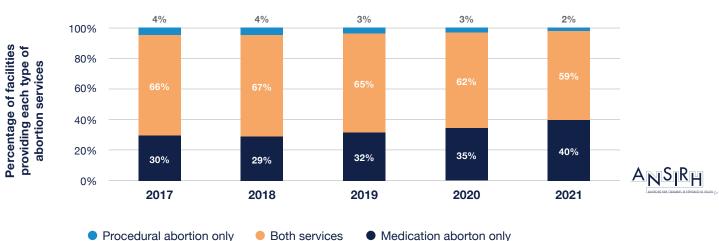
Abortion facilities may offer different services depending on their locale, existing state laws governing abortion provision, the needs of their patient population, or the training of their healthcare providers, among other considerations. While some facilities provided both medication and procedural abortion services to patients, others provided only procedural abortion or only medication abortion services. (The proportion of facilities providing each type of services by state and geographic region can be found in <u>Table 3</u>.)

- The South had the highest proportion of facilities that provided both medication and procedural abortion (81%) as of 2021.
 - » A greater number of facilities shifted to providing only medication abortion between 2017-2021.
 - » In 2017, 3 in 10 facilities only provided medication abortion services; in 2021, 4 in 10 facilities only provided medication abortion.
 - » More than half (51%) of facilities in the West provided only medication abortion as of 2021.
 - » Among new clinics opened in 2021, 85% provided only medication abortion services, which led to a significant increase in the proportion of facilities that offered only medication abortion across the U.S.
 - » These increases may be because medication abortion provision requires less medical training and no specialized equipment to provide it. Newer research has found that it can also be provided without pre-abortion ultrasound or other tests and remotely via telehealth, which grew during the COVID pandemic to minimize in-person contact.¹⁷

- The proportion of total U.S. abortion facilities offering abortion in the 2nd trimester or later has decreased over time from 67% in 2017 to 55% in 2021.
- In 2021, the number of facilities that offered abortion in the 2nd trimester or later was 126 in the West, 129 in the South, 120 in the Northeast, and 58 in the Midwest.
 - » In 2021, the South had the highest proportion of facilities offering later abortion care, with 71% of their facilities providing second-trimester or later care. This may be explained in that, overall, there were fewer abortion facilities in the South, so those that do provide care may feel compelled to offer a full spectrum of abortion services.
 - » Meanwhile, the West had the lowest proportion of facilities offering later abortion care, with less than half of all facilities (45%) offering secondtrimester or later care. This lower proportion is explained by the higher overall proportion of medication abortion-only facilities.

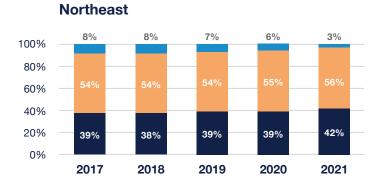


Figure 4. Percentage of Facilities Providing Each Type of Abortion Services, by Geographic Region and Year (2017-2021)



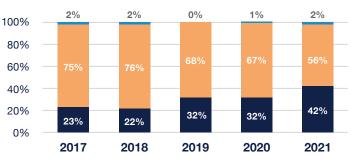
United States

Procedural abortion only

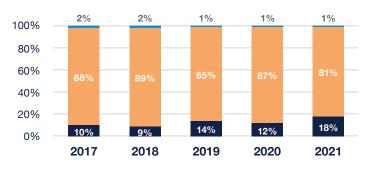


Midwest

West



South



Source: ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021

4% 4% 3% 2% 1% 100% 80% 60% 40% 51% 47% 20% 40% 39% 38% 0% 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

Section 5. Facility Gestational Limits

Key Takeaways:

In 2021, U.S. abortion facilities' median gestational limit was 10 weeks for medication abortion and 16 weeks for procedural abortion. However, there were substantial differences in the median gestational limits for procedural abortion based on state, with these limits ranging anywhere from 12 weeks (in Vermont) to 24 weeks (in New Mexico and Missouri). Medication abortion gestational limits exhibited much less variability, with all states but Texas, Louisiana, and New Hampshire posing a median gestational limit of 10-11 weeks for medication abortion seekers. The impact of state-based restrictions on gestational limits can have a dramatic effect on abortion access, as seen with Texas's 2021 SB 8, which reduced the median gestational limit for procedural abortion services from 17 weeks in 2020 to 6 weeks in 2021.

While abortion-related gestational limits are primarily determined by state law, an individual facility may further reduce their own gestational limit based on provider training, provider comfort, clinic scheduling, anesthesia availability, and availability of equipment.⁷ Thus, facility gestational limits may often fall below a state's mandated gestational limit. For medication abortion, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved medication abortion for use up to 10 weeks, but clinicians are able to legally prescribe mifepristone beyond that limit based on clinical evidence of its effectiveness at later gestations. Currently, evidence supports its use up to 11 or 12 weeks of pregnancy.^{12,13}

Medication abortion

- The median gestational limit for medication abortion throughout the U.S. has remained stable at 10 weeks from 2017-2021, with a range of 6 to 12 weeks gestation (see Figure 5 and Table 4).
- However, as of 2021, 31 states had at least one abortion facility with a gestational limit for medication abortion that is lower than the FDA's label indication of 10 weeks.
- In 2021, 146 facilities (18%) nationwide provided medication abortion between 6 to 9 weeks—below the FDA's limit of 10 weeks—whereas 262 facilities

(33%) nationwide provided medication abortion beyond 10 weeks.

 While facility gestational limits for medication abortion have remained relatively stable across geographic regions from 2017-2021, they are increasingly threatened by the introduction of new state-based laws that seek to ban abortion at a certain point in the first trimester of pregnancy.³ For example, Texas's state law SB 8, which took effect on September 1, 2021 and imposes a sixweek abortion ban, has greatly restricted abortion availability in the West South Central subregion. The impact of this law has dropped the median gestational limit in this subregion from 10 weeks in 2020 to 6 weeks in 2021, as the median gestational limit for medication abortion in Texas facilities fell from 10 weeks in 2020 to 6 weeks in 2021.

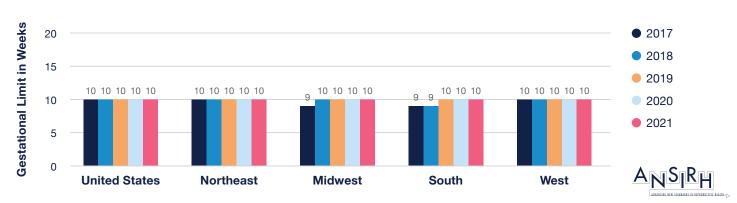
Procedural abortion

- The median gestational limit for procedural abortion in the U.S. decreased from 18 weeks of pregnancy in 2017 to 16 weeks of pregnancy in 2021 (see Figure 5 and Table 4).
- Gestational limits for procedural abortion remained most stable in the Midwest, with a median gestational limit of 20 weeks across all years, whereas the median gestational limit for

procedural abortion fell from 18 weeks in 2019 to 16 weeks in 2021 in all other regions.

- In 2021, Vermont facilities had the lowest median facility gestational limit for procedural abortion at 12 weeks. Conversely, New Mexico and Missouri facilities had the highest median facility gestational limits at 24 weeks.
- In 2021, a New Mexico facility had the latest advertised gestational limit for procedural abortion at 32 weeks, whereas a few other facilities in the U.S. provided procedural abortion until 10 weeks only.
- Texas's six-week abortion ban (SB 8) also dramatically affected the median gestational limit for procedural abortion in the state, decreasing the median gestational limit from 17 weeks in 2020 to 6 weeks in 2021. This also reduced the median procedural gestational limit from 17 weeks to 6 weeks in the West South Central subregion, where Texas is located.

Figure 5. Gestational Limits for Medication Abortion and Procedural Abortion, by Geographic Region and Year (2017-2021)



Median Gestational Limits for Medication Abortion, by Geographic Region and Year

Median Gestational Limits for Procedural Abortion, by Geographic Region and Year



Source: ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021



Section 6. Median Self-pay Costs for Abortion Services

Key Takeaways:

In 2021, the median self-pay cost for abortion services in the U.S. was \$568 for medication abortion, \$625 for first-trimester procedural abortion, and \$775 for second-trimester abortion services. While median national costs for medication abortion and first-trimester procedural abortion increased between 2017-2021, the cost of second-trimester abortion services decreased during this time. There was regional variation in the cost of all abortion services, and all regions experienced increased costs over time, but abortion services were most expensive in the West across all years. Given that the majority of abortion patients are low income, current prices across the U.S. may put abortion out of reach for many in need of these health services.

Most abortion patients self-pay for their abortion and thus it is important to understand the prices set by clinics. We reviewed patient self-pay costs for three types of abortion services: medication abortion, firsttrimester procedural abortion, and second-trimester abortion. The self-pay price set by abortion-providing facilities is influenced by many factors, including the ability to rely on advanced practice clinicians for provision of care; costs of workforce salaries, rent, equipment, and liability insurance; amount of security measures required; and mandated construction resulting from state restrictions. These costs also vary based on geographic location.^{14,15} As abortion provision becomes more regulated, often without any evidence that these regulations improve care,¹⁶ patient charges may continue to increase.

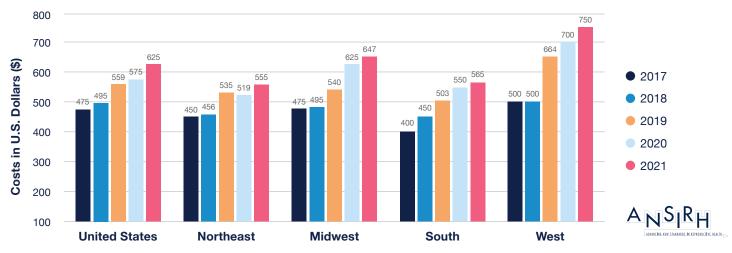
- From 2017-2021, the median self-pay cost for abortion services increased for medication abortion (from \$495 in 2017 to \$568 in 2021) and first-trimester procedural abortion (from \$475 in 2017 to \$625 in 2021) but decreased for secondtrimester abortion (from \$935 in 2017 to \$775 in 2021). (See Figure 6 and Table 5.)
- For all three abortion types, median costs varied by region in 2021, but all were most expensive in the West:

- Medication abortion was least expensive in the South (\$520) and most expensive in the West (\$650).
- » First-trimester procedural abortion was least expensive in the Northeast (\$555) and most expensive in the West (\$750).
- » Second-trimester abortion was least expensive in the South (\$675) and most expensive in the West (\$926).
- Between 2017-2021, national median costs for medication abortion increased by 15%, firsttrimester procedural abortion costs increased by 31%, and second-trimester abortion costs decreased by 17%.
- Across all years, there was much greater variation in costs for second-trimester abortion services than for medication abortion or first-trimester procedural abortion services, as the costs of second-trimester abortion may vary greatly depending on the precise week of pregnancy. In 2021, second-trimester abortion services ranged from \$465-\$2,885, medication abortion services ranged from \$375-\$950, and first-trimester procedural abortion services ranged from \$480-\$2,200.

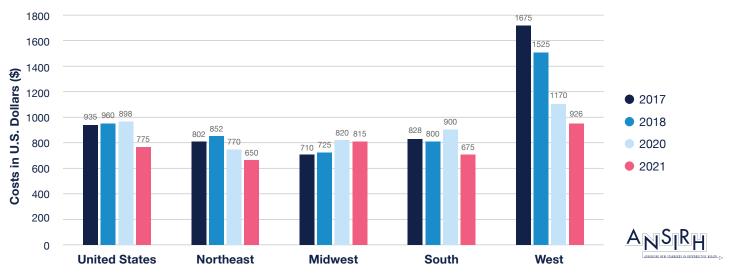
Figure 6. Median Cost of Abortion Services (in U.S. Dollars), by Geographic Region and Year (2017-2021)







Median Cost of Second-Trimester Abortion Services*



*Note: We did not collect cost data on second-trimester abortions in 2019. *Source: ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021*



Section 7. Insurance Acceptance

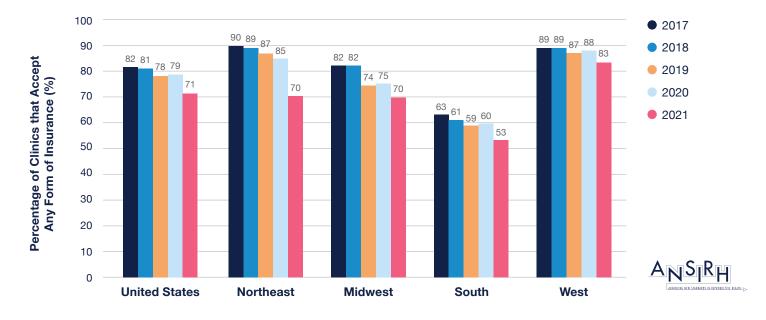
Key Takeaways:

Insurance coverage for abortion services varied widely by state and geographic region and has been declining in all regions between 2017-2021. In 2021, the inclusion of new medication abortion-only virtual telehealth facilities, which often do not accept insurance, further reduced the proportion of facilities that accepted a form of insurance. While most facilities in the West accept a form of insurance, 7 in 10 facilities do so in the Northeast and Midwest, and slightly over half of facilities in the South accept a form of insurance. The reduction in insurance acceptance over time is likely due to state laws that increasingly restrict insurance providers from covering abortion services, as well as low reimbursement rates that facilities receive for abortion services provided.

- The majority of facilities accept at least one form of insurance for abortion services, but that percentage decreased from 2017-2021 (see <u>Figure 7</u> and <u>Table 6</u>).
 - » The proportion of facilities accepting any form of insurance coverage declined from 82% in 2017 to 71% in 2021.
- · Insurance coverage varies by geographic region.
 - » Most facilities in the West (83%), Northeast (70%), and Midwest (70%) accept insurance, while just over half (53%) of facilities in the South accept any insurance as of 2021.
 - » Nearly all facilities in the Pacific subregion accept a form of insurance (between 80-100% of all facilities in this subregion).

- » Between 2017 to 2021, the Northeast experienced the most significant drop in insurance acceptance (-16%), followed by the Midwest at -9%, the South at -8%, and the West at -4%.
- Several states have no facilities that accept any insurance, including Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and North Dakota, Wyoming – likely a consequence of state laws.
- No virtual telehealth facilities accepted insurance as of 2021.

Figure 7. Percentage of Facilites that Accept Any Form of Insurance, by Geographic Region and Year



Source: ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021



Key Takeaways:

From 2017-2021, approximately half of abortion facilities in the U.S. were run independently, and half were Planned Parenthood affiliates. There is regional variation in this, as most facilities in the South were independent and most facilities in the West were Planned Parenthood affiliates.

In the U.S., abortion-providing facilities can be categorized as either independently run or as Planned Parenthood affiliates. While Planned Parenthood is a national nonprofit organization, independently run facilities can be either nonprofit or privately owned.

- As of 2021, approximately half of all abortionproviding facilities were independently run, and half were Planned Parenthood affiliates (see Figure 8 or <u>Table 7</u>). This remained relatively stable over time.
 - » The greatest change occurred in the Midwest, where the proportion of facilities run by Planned Parenthood increased from 45% to 53% from 2017-2021.

- Regional differences exist in the distribution of abortion-providing facilities that were run independently vs. those run by a Planned Parenthood affiliate.
- As of 2021:
 - » In the South (69%) and Northeast (54%), a majority of facilities were independently run, while in the West (60%) and Midwest (53%), the majority were affiliated with Planned Parenthood.
 - » In Missouri and South Dakota, all abortionproviding facilities were Planned Parenthood affiliates.
 - » In Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming, all abortion-providing facilities were independently run.

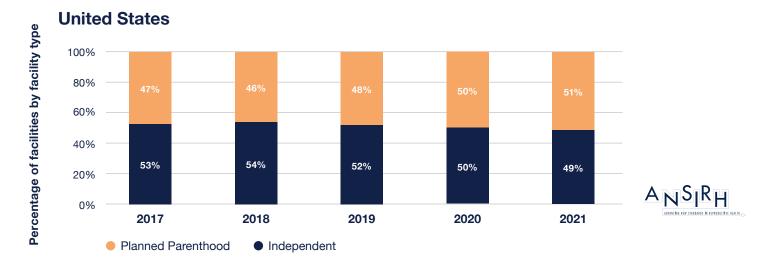
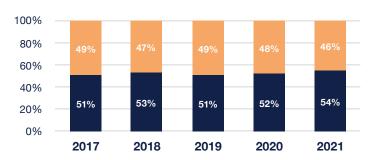


Figure 8. Percentage of Facilities by Facility Type (Independently Run or Planned Parenthood Affiliate), by Geographic Region and Year

Northeast

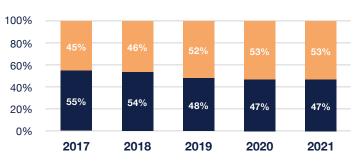


South



Source: ANSIRH's Abortion Facility Database, 2017-2021

Midwest



West



ANSIRH JUTACHE VEN STANAOS IN FEFTODUCITE HEALTS



Data Tables

Table 1. Total number of abortion facilities and number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) per abortion facility, by geographic region and state from 2017-2021.

Geographic Region and State	Facilitie	s (n)				Number of	women of re	productive a	ige per facili	ty
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States (Total)	774	749	752	758	790	95,866	99,199	98,936	98,153	94,177
Northeast	232	222	216	217	223	54,759	56,938	58,176	57,908	56,350
New England	73	72	67	63	75	45,951	46,512	49,827	52,990	44,512
Connecticut	19	18	18	12	18	41,825	43,957	43,686	65,529	43,686
Maine	20	20	18	20	21	13,773	13,755	15,276	13,749	13,094
Massachusetts	19	19	16	18	19	85,141	85,162	100,874	89,666	84,946
New Hampshire	6	6	6	5	7	48,381	48,184	48,183	57,820	41,300
Rhode Island	3	3	3	2	3	80,659	80,493	80,251	120,377	80,251
Vermont	6	6	6	6	7	22,392	22,318	22,205	22,205	19,033
Middle Atlantic	159	150	149	154	148	58,803	61,942	61,930	59,920	62,349
New Jersey	50	45	44	43	43	39,832	44,018	44,781	45,823	45,823
New York	92	93	89	94	89	49,669	48,698	50,397	47,716	50,397
Pennsylvania	17	12	16	17	16	164,027	231,794	173,246	163,055	173,246
Midwest	89	87	93	93	103	170,466	174,196	162,717	162,717	146,920
East North Central	68	66	71	72	77	154,265	158,523	146,929	144,888	135,480
Illinois	24	24	29	30	29	122,599	121,559	99,837	96,509	99,837
Indiana	7	7	7	7	7	214,920	215,903	216,785	216,785	216,785
Michigan	23	23	21	22	28	95,770	95,520	104,220	99,483	78,165
Ohio	11	9	10	9	9	234,446	286,244	257,095	285,661	285,661
Wisconsin	3	3	4	4	4	420,518	420,208	314,906	314,906	314,906
West North Central	21	21	22	21	26	222,926	223,451	213,671	223,846	180,798
Iowa	6	6	6	6	7	113,722	113,736	113,702	113,702	97,458
Kansas	4	4	4	4	4	159,933	160,263	160,156	160,156	160,156
Minnesota	5	5	5	5	9	246,603	247,804	248,807	248,807	138,226
Missouri	1	1	2	1	1	1,356,931	1,356,955	678,931	1,357,862	1,357,862
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	3	140,744	141,538	142,036	142,036	142,036
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	164,310	164,866	165,556	165,556	165,556
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	182,883	183,559	184,364	184,364	184,364
South	193	184	181	173	181	146,907	154,876	158,189	165,504	158,189
South Atlantic	147	141	135	129	136	99,431	104,164	109,214	114,293	108,411
Delaware	3	3	2	2	3	69,645	69,573	104,454	104,454	69,636
District of Columbia	4	4	6	5	5	51,347	51,789	34,787	41,744	41,744



Geographic Region and State	Facilitie	s (n)				Number of	women of re	productive a	ge per facilit	Ŋ
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Florida	65	63	57	53	55	69,239	71,987	79,984	86,020	82,892
Georgia	17	17	16	14	15	147,157	148,198	158,681	181,350	169,260
Maryland	25	22	21	19	21	55,597	62,917	65,640	72,550	65,640
North Carolina	14	13	14	16	16	168,875	183,326	171,254	149,847	149,847
South Carolina	3	3	3	3	3	374,492	377,334	380,350	380,350	380,350
Virginia	15	15	15	16	17	129,435	129,398	129,297	121,216	114,086
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	380,730	376,293	371,751	371,751	371,751
East South Central	15	15	13	13	15	287,931	288,125	332,623	332,623	288,273
Alabama	5	5	3	3	5	221,821	221,608	368,957	368,957	221,374
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	2	991,091	988,756	986,520	986,520	493,260
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	686,239	680,107	676,441	676,441	676,441
Tennessee	8	8	8	8	7	191,566	193,121	194,283	194,283	222,038
West South Central	31	28	33	31	30	303,793	338,862	289,824	308,522	318,806
Arkansas	3	3	3	2	2	223,031	223,282	223,439	335,159	335,159
Louisiana	3	3	3	3	3	357,400	354,996	352,594	352,594	352,594
Oklahoma	4	3	4	4	3	220,452	294,436	221,773	221,773	295,697
Texas	21	19	23	22	22	323,547	361,578	302,130	315,863	315,863
West	260	256	262	275	283	68,993	70,458	69,126	65,858	63,996
Mountain	55	55	53	59	63	99,869	101,334	106,595	95,755	89,675
Arizona	8	8	8	8	8	195,832	198,634	201,690	201,690	201,690
Colorado	21	21	19	23	25	62,508	63,547	71,121	58,752	54,052
Idaho	4	4	4	4	4	94,879	96,762	98,720	98,720	98,720
Montana	5	5	6	6	7	43,972	44,347	37,214	37,214	31,898
Nevada	8	8	7	9	10	84,725	86,164	99,847	77,659	69,893
New Mexico	5	5	5	5	6	91,227	91,169	91,212	91,212	76,010
Utah	2	2	2	2	2	378,477	386,483	394,241	394,241	394,241
Wyoming	2	2	2	2	1	61,597	61,443	61,534	61,534	123,068
Pacific	205	201	209	216	220	60,709	62,009	59,624	57,692	56,643
Alaska	6	6	6	5	5	27,404	27,138	26,917	32,300	32,300
California	151	149	157	163	168	61,856	62,619	59,266	57,085	55,386
Hawaii	3	3	3	3	3	100,437	99,798	99,090	99,090	99,090
Oregon	12	12	12	13	14	78,433	79,147	79,760	73,625	68,366
Washington	33	31	31	32	30	51,459	55,535	56,153	54,398	58,024

Note 1: This graph shows the net change in facility openings and closings.

Note 2: Potential patients served was estimated by dividing the population of women of reproductive age (ages 15-49) from U.S. Census data by the total number of facilities in each region. We used data on women as a proxy for people who can become pregnant. This calculation was done for the U.S. at large, each region and subregion, and each state.

Note 3: 2020 and 2021 denominators were derived from 2019 Census data, as 2020-2021 data was not yet available at the time of analysis.



UCSF

Table 2. Total number of abortion facility closures and the net change in open abortion facilities, by geographic region and state from 2017- 2021.

Geographic Region and State	Facility	closures	(n)		New fac	cilities* (r	ר)		Net change in the number of open facilities (n)				
	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	
United States (Total)	29	51	43	41	5	59	41	60	-24	8	-2	19	
Northeast	11	11	17	18	2	8	15	19	-9	-3	-2	1	
New England	1	6	9	2	0	3	3	7	1	-3	-6	5	
Connecticut	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	-6	2	
Maine	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-2	0	1	
Massachusetts	0	4	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	-1	2	0	
New Hampshire	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	
Rhode Island	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Middle Atlantic	10	5	8	16	2	5	12	12	-8	0	4	-4	
New Jersey	5	1	4	2	0	0	2	2	-5	-1	-2	0	
New York	0	4	3	14	2	3	8	10	2	-1	5	-4	
Pennsylvania	5	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	-5	2	1	0	
Midwest	2	7	3	3	0	13	3	12	-2	6	0	9	
East North Central	2	6	2	3	0	11	3	7	-2	5	1	4	
Illinois	0	2	1	3	0	7	2	2	0	5	1	-1	
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Michigan	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	-2	1	5	
Ohio	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
West North Central	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	-1	5	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	4	
Missouri	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	-1	0	
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
South	11	18	14	5	2	16	5	8	-9	-2	-9	3	
South Atlantic	8	13	12	2	2	8	5	7	-6	-5	-7	5	
Delaware	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	1	
District of Columbia	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	-1	1	
Florida	3	9	5	0	1	3	1	0	-2	-6	-4	0	
Georgia	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-2	1	
Maryland	3	2	4	1	0	1	2	2	-3	-1	-2	1	



Geographic Region and State	Facility	closures	(n)		New fac	cilities* (r	ר)			nge in th cilities (n	ne numbe 1)	er of
	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	-1	1	2	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East South Central	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	-2	0	0
Alabama	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
West South Central	3	2	2	2	0	7	0	0	-3	5	-2	-2
Arkansas	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	-1
Texas	2	2	1	1	0	6	0	0	-2	4	-1	-1
West	5	15	9	15	1	22	18	21	-4	7	9	6
Mountain	0	5	0	2	0	3	5	6	0	-2	5	4
Arizona	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	3	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	-2	3	2
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Nevada	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	-1	2	1
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Pacific	5	10	9	13	1	19	13	15	-4	9	4	2
Alaska	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0
California	3	7	6	9	1	16	10	12	-2	9	4	3
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1
Washington	2	0	1	4	0	0	1	2	-2	0	0	-2

*To be included as a "new" facility in any given year, the facility must have never been open in a previous data collection year. (For example, if a clinic was open in 2020 but not in 2017, 2018, or 2019, it would be considered a new clinic in 2020. However, if a clinic was open in 2017 and 2018 but temporarily closed in 2019, it would not be considered a "new" clinic if reopened in 2020.)





Table 3. Types of abortion services offered by abortion facilities, by geographic region and state from 2017-2021.

Geographic Region and State		es offer on only,	ing only n (%)	v proced	dural		es offei on only,		y medic	ation				h proce tion abo	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States (Total)	34 (4)	32 (4)	25 (3)	23 (3)	12 (2)	232 (30)	217 (29)	241 (32)	264 (35)	312 (40)	504 (66)	496 (67)	484 (65)	466 (62)	461 (59)
Northeast	18 (8)	17 (8)	16 (7)	13 (6)	6 (3)	89 (39)	84 (38)	84 (39)	83 (39)	93 (42)	124 (54)	120 (54)	116 (54)	115 (55)	122 (56)
New England	4 (6)	3 (4)	2 (3)	1 (2)	2 (3)	34 (47)	33 (46)	32 (48)	29 (47)	38 (51)	35 (48)	36 (50)	33 (49)	32 (52)	34 (46)
Connecticut	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (68)	12 (67)	12 (67)	6 (50)	11 (61)	6 (32)	6 (33)	6 (33)	6 (50)	7 (39)
Maine	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (85)	17 (85)	15 (83)	17 (85)	18 (86)	3 (15)	3 (15)	3 (17)	3 (15)	3 (14)
Massachusetts	4 (21)	3 (16)	2 (13)	1 (6)	2 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (11)	2 (11)	15 (79)	16 (84)	14 (88)	14 (82)	14 (78)
New Hampshire	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (17)	1 (17)	1 (17)	1 (20)	2 (29)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (83)	4 (80)	5 (71)
Rhode Island	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (33)	0 (0)	1 (33)	3 (100)	3 (100)	2 (67)	2 (100)	2 (67)
Vermont	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	4 (57)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (43)
Middle Atlantic	14 (9)	14 (9)	14 (9)	12 (8)	4 (3)	55 (35)	51 (34)	52 (35)	54 (36)	55 (37)	89 (56)	84 (56)	83 (56)	83 (56)	88 (60)
New Jersey	6 (12)	6 (14)	6 (14)	2 (5)	1 (2)	22 (45)	17 (39)	17 (39)	20 (47)	20 (47)	21 (43)	21 (48)	21 (48)	21 (49)	22 (51)
New York	8 (9)	8 (9)	8 (9)	10 (11)	3 (3)	29 (32)	31 (33)	31 (35)	31 (34)	32 (36)	55 (60)	54 (58)	50 (56)	50 (55)	54 (61)
Pennsylvania	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (24)	3 (25)	4 (25)	3 (20)	3 (20)	13 (77)	9 (75)	12 (75)	12 (80)	12 (80)
Midwest	2 (2)	2 (2)	0 (0)	1 (1)	2 (2)	20 (23)	19 (22)	30 (32)	30 (32)	43 (42)	66 (75)	65 (76)	63 (68)	62 (67)	57 (56)
East North Central	1 (2)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1(1)	16 (24)	15 (23)	24 (34)	25 (35)	32 (42)	50 (75)	49 (75)	47 (66)	47 (65)	43 (57)
Illinois	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (38)	8 (33)	12 (41)	13 (43)	16 (55)	15 (63)	16 (67)	17 (59)	17 (57)	13 (45)
Indiana	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (17)	1 (17)	2 (29)	2 (29)	2 (29)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (71)	5 (71)	5 (71)
Michigan	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)	5 (22)	5 (22)	6 (29)	7 (32)	11 (41)	18 (78)	18 (78)	15 (71)	15 (68)	15 (56)
Ohio	1 (9)	1 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (9)	1 (11)	3 (30)	2 (22)	2 (22)	9 (82)	7 (78)	7 (70)	7 (78)	7 (78)
Wisconsin	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)
West North Central	1 (5)	1 (5)	0 (0)	1 (5)	1(4)	4 (19)	4 (19)	6 (27)	5 (24)	11 (42)	16 (76)	16 (76)	16 (73)	15 (71)	14 (54)
lowa	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	5 (57)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (43)
Kansas	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)
Minnesota	1 (20)	1 (20)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (20)	1 (20)	6 (67)	4 (80)	4 (80)	4 (80)	4 (80)	3 (33)
Missouri	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Nebraska	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)
North Dakota	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
South Dakota	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
South	4 (2)	3 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	20 (10)	17 (9)	26 (14)	21 (12)	32 (18)	168 (88)	163 (89)	153 (85)	148 (87)	147 (81)
South Atlantic	2 (1)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	15 (10)	13 (9)	18 (14)	16 (13)	24 (18)	129 (88)	125 (89)	115 (87)	110 (87)	111 (82)
Delaware	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (33)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (33)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (67)
District of Columbia	1 (25)	1 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (20)	3 (75)	3 (75)	5 (100)	5 (100)	4 (80)
Florida	1 (2)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (8)	4 (7)	7 (12)	6 (12)	5 (9)	58 (91)	57 (92)	50 (88)	46 (89)	50 (91)

UCSF

Geographic Region and State		ies offei on only,	ring only n (%)	y proce	dural		es offei on only,	ring onl <u>y</u> n (%)	y medic	ation				abortion and medication abortion, n (%)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Georgia	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (24)	4 (24)	4 (25)	4 (29)	6 (40)	13 (77)	13 (77)	12 (75)	10 (71)	9 (60)				
Maryland	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (16)	4 (18)	5 (24)	4 (22)	7 (33)	21 (84)	18 (82)	16 (76)	14 (78)	14 (67)				
North Carolina	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (7)	1 (7)	1 (6)	14 (100)	13 (100)	13 (93)	14 (93)	14 (88)				
South Carolina	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)				
Virginia	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (7)	0 (0)	1 (7)	1 (6)	3 (18)	14 (93)	15 (100)	14 (93)	15 (94)	14 (82)				
West Virginia	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)				
East South Central	1 (7)	1 (7)	1 (8)	1 (8)	0 (0)	2 (13)	2 (13)	3 (23)	2 (15)	2 (13)	12 (80)	12 (80)	9 (69)	10 (77)	13 (87)				
Alabama	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (33)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (20)	4 (80)	4 (80)	2 (67)	2 (67)	4 (80)				
Kentucky	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	2 (100)				
Mississippi	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)				
Tennessee	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (25)	2 (25)	3 (38)	2 (25)	1 (14)	6 (75)	6 (75)	5 (63)	6 (75)	6 (86)				
West South Central	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	3 (10)	2 (7)	5 (15)	3 (10)	6 (20)	27 (87)	26 (93)	28 (85)	28 (90)	23 (77)				
Arkansas	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (50)	1 (50)				
Louisiana	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)				
Oklahoma	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	0 (0)	1 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (75)	3 (100)	3 (75)	4 (100)	3 (100)				
Texas	1 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (9)	2 (9)	5 (23)	20 (95)	19 (100)	21 (91)	20 (91)	16 (73)				
West	10 (4)	10 (4)	7 (3)	6 (2)	2 (1)	103 (40)	97 (38)	101 (39)	130 (47)	144 (51)	146 (56)	148 (58)	152 (58)	139 (51)	135 (48)				
Mountain	4 (7)	4 (7)	2 (4)	2 (3)	2 (3)	16 (30)	16 (30)	17 (33)	20 (34)	28 (44)	34 (63)	34 (63)	33 (64)	37 (63)	33 (52)				
Arizona	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (13)	1 (13)	1 (13)	1 (13)	1 (13)	7 (88)	7 (88)	7 (88)	7 (88)	7 (88)				
Colorado	2 (10)	2 (10)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (4)	8 (38)	8 (38)	7 (37)	10 (44)	13 (52)	11 (52)	11 (52)	11 (58)	12 (52)	11 (44)				
Idaho	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)				
Montana	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	1 (25)	2 (33)	2 (33)	3 (43)	3 (75)	3 (75)	4 (67)	4 (67)	4 (57)				
Nevada	2 (25)	2 (25)	1 (14)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (25)	2 (25)	2 (29)	3 (33)	4 (44)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (57)	5 (56)	4 (44)				
New Mexico	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (11)	0 (0)	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	1 (20)	3 (50)	4 (80)	4 (80)	4 (80)	4 (80)	3 (50)				
Utah	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)				
Wyoming	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (50)	1 (50)	2 (100)	1 (50)	1 (100)	1 (50)	1 (50)	0 (0)	1 (50)	0 (0)				
Pacific	6 (3)	6 (3)	8 (3)	4 (2)	0 (0)	87 (42)	81 (40)	84 (42)	110 (51)	116 (53)	112 (55)	114 (57)	112 (56)	102 (47)	102 (47)				
Alaska	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (17)	1 (17)	1 (17)	1 (20)	1 (20)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (83)	4 (80)	4 (80)				
California	5 (3)	5 (3)	5 (3)	3 (2)	0 (0)	67 (44)	63 (42)	64 (41)	88 (54)	93 (56)	79 (52)	81 (54)	87 (58)	72 (44)	73 (44)				
Hawaii	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)				
Oregon	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (33)	4 (33)	6 (50)	7 (54)	8 (57)	8 (67)	8 (67)	6 (50)	6 (46)	6 (43)				
Washington	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	0 (0)	15 (46)	13 (42)	13 (42)	14 (44)	14 (47)	17 (52)	17 (55)	17 (55)	17 (53)	16 (53)				



Table 4. Gestational limit* for medication and procedural abortion, by geographic region and state in 2017-2021.

Geographic region and state	Gestationa (range)	l limit for n	nedication a	abortion, m	ean	Gestationa (range)	al limit for p	orocedural	abortion, m	iean
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States (Total)	10 (6-12)	10 (6-12)	10 (6-12)	10 (6-11)	10 (6-12)	18 (6-28)	18 (6-28)	18 (6-36)	17 (8-36)	16 (6-32)
Northeast	10 (7-11)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	17 (10-27)	18 (10-27)	18 (10-27)	16 (10-27)	16 (10-27)
New England	10 (7-11)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-11)	10 (8-11)	10 (8-12)	19 (10-27)	19 (10-27)	16 (10-27)	17 (10-27)	19 (10-27)
Connecticut	10 (10-11)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (10-11)	10 (8-11)	17 (12-24)	17 (12-24)	17 (12-24)	17 (12-24)	17 (12-24)
Maine	10 (9-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-11)	10 (10-11)	10 (8-11)	14 (14-19)	14 (14-19)	14 (14-19)	14 (14-19)	14 (14-20)
Massachusetts	9 (7-10)	9 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (8-11)	10 (8-11)	20 (12-27)	21 (12-27)	20 (12-27)	21 (12-27)	21 (12-27)
New Hampshire	9 (8-10)	9 (8-10)	10 (9-11)	10 (9-11)	9 (8-11)	12 (12-16)	12 (12-16)	15 (12-16)	15 (10-16)	15 (12-16)
Rhode Island	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (8-10)	19 (10-22)	19 (10-22)	14 (10-19)	15 (10-20)	15 (10-19)
Vermont	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (11-11)	11 (11-11)	11 (8-12)	14 (12-19)	14 (12-19)	14 (12-19)	12 (12-19)	12 (12-19)
Middle Atlantic	10 (7-10)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	11 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	16 (10-25)	18 (10-25)	18 (10-25)	16 (10-26)	16 (10-26)
New Jersey	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-12)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-11)	14 (10-25)	14 (10-25)	16 (10-25)	14 (10-25)	14 (12-25)
New York	9 (7-10)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-11)	11 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	18 (10-24)	18 (10-24)	18 (10-24)	18 (11-26)	17 (10-26)
Pennsylvania	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	11 (10-11)	11 (10-11)	17 (14-23)	16 (14-23)	17 (14-24)	16 (14-24)	16 (14-24)
Midwest	9 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (9-11)	10 (6-11)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)
East North Central	9 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (9-11)	10 (6-11)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (13-24)	20 (13-24)
Illinois	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (10-11)	10 (8-11)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (13-24)	20 (13-24)
Indiana	9 (8-9)	9 (9-9)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	14 (12-14)	14 (12-14)	14 (13-14)	14 (13-14)	14 (13-14)
Michigan	10 (8-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (9-11)	11 (6-11)	24 (13-24)	24 (13-24)	24 (13-24)	24 (14-24)	22 (16-24)
Ohio	7 (7-8)	10 (7-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	18 (13-22)	19 (16-22)	20 (16-22)	20 (16-22)	20 (16-22)
Wisconsin	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	11 (11-11)	11 (11-11)	19 (17-23)	19 (17-23)	19 (17-21)	20 (20-22)	20 (20-22)
West North Central	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (9-11)	11 (8-11)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)
lowa	9 (9-10)	9 (9-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-11)	11 (11-11)	20 (20-22)	20 (20-22)	20 (20-20)	20 (20-20)	20 (20-20)
Kansas	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (10-11)	11 (10-11)	21 (14-22)	22 (14-22)	22 (22-22)	22 (22-22)	22 (22-22)
Minnesota	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (9-11)	11 (8-11)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	20 (12-24)	16 (12-24)
Missouri	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)			22 (22-22)	22 (22-22)	22 (22-22)	24 (24-24)	24 (24-24)
Nebraska	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (11-11)	17 (17-22)	17 (17-22)	17 (17-22)	17 (17-22)	17 (17-22)
North Dakota	9 (9-10)	9 (9-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)
South Dakota	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	14 (14-14)	14 (14-14)	14 (14-14)	14 (14-14)	14 (14-14)
South	9 (6-12)	9 (6-12)	10 (6-11)	10 (6-11)	10 (6-12)	17 (7-26)	18 (10-26)	18 (10-36)	17 (10-36)	16 (6-28)
South Atlantic	9 (6-12)	9 (6-12)	10 (6-11)	10 (6-11)	10 (6-12)	18 (7-26)	20 (10-26)	19 (10-36)	17 (10-36)	17 (10-28)

*Gestational limit defined as number of weeks since last menstrual period (LMP).

Geographic region and state	Gestationa (range)	l limit for n	nedication	abortion, m	ean	Gestational limit for procedural abortion, mean (range)						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Delaware	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (11-11)	10 (8-10)	16 (14-16)	16 (14-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)		
District of Columbia	9 (6-10)	9 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (8-10)	25 (20-26)	25 (20-26)	27 (18-36)	27 (18-36)	19 (14-27)		
Florida	9 (6-10)	9 (6-10)	9 (6-10)	10 (6-11)	10 (6-12)	22 (7-24)	20 (10-24)	20 (10-24)	17 (10-24)	18 (10-24)		
Georgia	9 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (8-10)	11 (8-11)	11 (8-11)	14 (13-24)	14 (13-25)	14 (13-24)	14 (13-22)	16 (12-22)		
Maryland	9 (7-12)	9 (7-12)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-11)	10 (8-11)	17 (13-26)	17 (13-26)	17 (13-28)	17 (14-28)	17 (14-28)		
North Carolina	9 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (9-11)	10 (9-11)	11 (8-11)	19 (14-20)	19 (14-20)	19 (14-20)	17 (14-22)	17 (14-21)		
South Carolina	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (10-11)	11 (10-11)	14 (14-20)	14 (14-20)	14 (14-14)	14 (14-14)	14 (14-14)		
Virginia	8 (7-10)	9 (7-10)	9 (7-10)	10 (8-11)	10 (8-11)	14 (12-21)	14 (12-24)	14 (12-21)	16 (12-21)	15 (13-23)		
West Virginia	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (11-11)	11 (11-11)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)		
East South Central	9 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-11)	10 (8-11)	11 (8-12)	16 (14-22)	15 (14-22)	18 (14-22)	16 (13-22)	16 (12-22)		
Alabama	9 (9-10)	9 (9-10)	9 (9-9)	10 (9-10)	11 (9-12)	14 (14-22)	14 (14-22)	21 (14-22)	21 (14-22)	14 (12-21)		
Kentucky	9 (9-9)	9 (9-9)	9 (9-9)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	22 (22-22)	22 (22-22)	22 (22-22)	22 (22-22)	18 (14-22)		
Mississippi	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (11-11)	11 (11-11)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)	16 (16-16)		
Tennessee	10 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-11)	11 (8-11)	11 (8-11)	16 (14-18)	15 (14-18)	15 (14-20)	16 (13-20)	16 (13-20)		
West South Central	8 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (6-11)	6 (6-11)	17 (11-24)	16 (11-24)	16 (12-24)	17 (12-22)	6 (6-22)		
Arkansas	9 (8-9)	9 (8-9)	9 (8-10)	11 (10-11)	10 (10-10)	21 (21-21)	21 (21-21)	21 (21-21)	21 (21-21)	21 (21-21)		
Louisiana	9 (8-10)	9 (8-10)	9 (8-10)	9 (8-10)	9 (8-10)	17 (12-19)	17 (12-19)	16 (12-19)	17 (12-19)	17 (12-19)		
Oklahoma	10 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	9 (6-11)	10 (10-11)	15 (12-22)	15 (12-22)	18 (12-22)	16 (12-22)	17 (16-22)		
Texas	7 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (9-11)	6 (6-6)	17 (11-24)	16 (11-24)	16 (13-24)	17 (13-22)	6 (6-6)		
West	10 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	16 (6-28)	16 (6-28)	18 (6-32)	16 (8-32)	16 (8-32)		
Mountain	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	16 (9-28)	17 (9-28)	17 (8-32)	16 (8-32)	18 (8-32)		
Arizona	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-11)	10 (8-11)	17 (16-24)	17 (16-24)	17 (16-24)	17 (16-24)	16 (11-24)		
Colorado	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-11)	11 (7-11)	11 (7-11)	14 (10-26)	18 (10-26)	19 (8-26)	20 (8-26)	20 (8-26)		
Idaho	10 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	11 (8-11)	11 (8-11)	14 (13-16)	14 (13-16)	14 (13-16)	14 (13-16)	14 (13-16)		
Montana	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (8-12)	15 (12-21)	15 (12-21)	15 (12-21)	15 (13-21)	17 (12-18)		
Nevada	9 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-11)	16 (9-24)	16 (9-24)	19 (12-24)	19 (12-24)	23 (14-24)		
New Mexico	10 (7-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (10-11)	11 (10-11)	11 (8-11)	21 (15-28)	21 (15-28)	21 (15-28)	22 (15-32)	24 (20-32)		
Utah	9 (8-10)	9 (8-10)	10 (9-10)	9 (8-10)	10 (9-10)	18 (14-22)	18 (14-22)	17 (12-22)	18 (14-22)	18 (14-22)		
Wyoming	9 (8-9)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	12 (12-12)	12 (12-12)		12 (12-12)			
Pacific	10 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-12)	16 (6-26)	16 (6-26)	18 (6-26)	16 (10-26)	16 (8-26)		
Alaska	10 (10-10)	10 (9-10)	10 (9-10)	11 (10-11)	11 (10-11)	14 (12-14)	14 (12-14)	14 (14-14)	14 (10-14)	14 (14-18)		
California	9 (6-10)	10 (6-10)	10 (7-10)	10 (7-11)	10 (7-11)	18 (6-24)	18 (6-24)	20 (6-24)	18 (10-24)	18 (8-24)		
Hawaii	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-10)	11 (10-11)	11 (11-11)	14 (14-24)	14 (14-24)	14 (14-24)	18 (17-24)	18 (14-20)		
Oregon	10 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-10)	10 (8-11)	11 (8-12)	14 (8-23)	14 (8-23)	14 (14-23)	15 (12-23)	14 (12-23)		
Washington	10 (9-10)	10 (10-10)	10 (10-11)	11 (10-11)	11 (8-11)	15 (14-26)	15 (14-26)	15 (14-26)	15 (14-26)	14 (14-26)		

Table 5. Median abortion self-pay charges in the U.S., by type of abortion, 2017-2021.

Geographic region and state		n cost o on serv	of medi	cation			n cost o dural at						of seco		
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States (Total)	495	500	560	560	568	475	495	559	575	625	935	960		898	775
Northeast	495	495	535	500	550	450	456	535	519	555	802	852		770	650
New England	619	619	650	555	555	657	619	650	700	657	852	877		828	650
Connecticut	619	619	650	650	620	657	638	705	760	657	802	852		802	650
Maine	525	525	500	500	500	500	500	525	525	525	600	600		828	763
Massachusetts	558	558	650	650	650	583	583	700	700	700	2025	2025		1075	725
New Hampshire			555	555	555			558	556	600				668	
Rhode Island	523	523	600	675	600	658	658	703	675	730	1875	1875		798	855
Vermont			555	555	555			555	555	555				828	
Middle Atlantic	450	450	500	500	550	425	425	490	500	500	540	540		725	590
New Jersey	400	400	490	490	490	380	380	400	410	415	480	480		510	700
New York	450	450	580	580	580	463	463	538	519	580	1059	1059		1188	600
Pennsylvania	450	450	430	470	448	450	450	528	500	478	540	540		713	550
Midwest	475	480	535	550	550	475	495	540	625	647	710	725		820	815
East North Central	468	475	500	525	550	463	469	500	545	550	695	695		745	835
Illinois	475	475	470	470	490	455	455	475	480	463	1390	1390		545	1385
Indiana	525	525	725	834	834	425	425	725	834	913					
Michigan	450	450	500	550	550	495	495	500	500	550	695	695		588	675
Ohio	510	525	573	588	650	440	420	540	625	650	740	675		820	1100
Wisconsin		625	600	600	600		650	685	738	738		1400		1123	
West North Central	650	650	720	730	730	650	650	730	755	727	1188	1213		1065	815
Iowa		950	730	730	730		700	825	820	820				1065	
Kansas	669	669	744	763	735	669	669	760	760	735	750	750		1513	815
Minnesota		645	652	668	650		720	658	700	700		1575		1360	748
Missouri			535					545	478	470				3600	2885
Nebraska	600	600	730	730	730	600	600	825	820	825	1625	1625		1065	
North Dakota		625	650	650	650		625	650	675	675		850		975	
South Dakota			710	710	661			1043	843	643					643
South	450	475	520	520	520	400	450	503	550	565	828	800		900	675
South Atlantic	415	445	475	490	495	400	400	450	493	500	778	805		750	671
Delaware			490	490	490			525	490	490				716	673
District of Columbia		475	460	425	425		419	395	510	543				888	825
Florida	465	465	550	550	546	400	400	550	550	550	1038	1350		838	650
Georgia	450	475	475	500	500	495	495	503	528	520	530	530		750	



Geographic region and state		n cost o on serv	of medi ices	cation					trimeste service			n cost o dural at			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maryland	375	375	390	390	390	388	375	406	433	443	498	460		670	922
North Carolina	375	413	458	420	425	395	390	380	400	425	970	970		1075	465
South Carolina		550	620	620	495		550	620	620	495				695	
Virginia	395	415	440	433	450	380	513	449	428	450	973	1036		814	850
West Virginia		541	725	495	495		496	725	525	625					
East South Central	588	550	600	600	600	650	600	600	650	701	800	750		900	800
Alabama		525	575	525	600		500	500	500	700		650			800
Kentucky	650	650	700	700	767	750	750	800	800	857				1475	
Mississippi		600	600	600	600		600	600	650	650		750		763	750
Tennessee	550	550	600	600	600	638	638	675	663	701	800	800		900	850
West South Central	556	590	650	650	650	550	578	650	688	715	950	850		938	800
Arkansas		700	575	722	722		600	650	625	1300					
Louisiana	493	500	700	600	600	600	594	600	963	963	2200	1480			
Oklahoma		590	600	638	650		590	625	638	725		700		1100	750
Texas	581	581	600	685	700	538	538	700	734	715	900	900		938	850
West	575	575	650	650	650	500	500	664	700	750	1675	1525		1170	926
Mountain	465	490	520	540	550	465	465	560	600	676	738	1275		1500	1525
Arizona		460	590	605	540		480	620	620	701		1703		1510	1568
Colorado	465	465	520	458	458	413	458	560	540	750	738	738		1500	2100
Idaho	650	650	650	650	650	650	575	575	575	657	823	823			
Montana		600	799	550	555		700	917	800	795				850	
Nevada	500	500	500	570	600	495	495	550	663	860	1238	1238			
New Mexico		450	490	540	560		470	508	625	560		1125		1125	725
Utah			450	450	450			450	450	500				1475	
Wyoming	678	675	675	750	600	1099	950		1200						
Pacific	575	575	659	680	700	500	500	700	700	750	1675	1675		1027	926
Alaska	800	650	800	800	800	835	650	800	800	800		750		900	
California	575	575	680	680	700	500	500	700	700	750	1675	1675		1170	926
Hawaii		845	845	845	850		845	845	845	950		845		1027	1300
Oregon	520	520	550	625	650	520	520	550	700	700				2650	925
Washington	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	763	763			

-- indicates missing data.

*Note: We did not collect charge data on second-trimester abortions for 2019. Additionally, we used only charges that were published on facility websites for other years (2017, 2018, 2020, and 2021), leading fewer than half of facilities to be represented in this data.





Table 6. Number and percentage of facilities accepting any type of insurance, by geographic region and state in 2017-2021.

Geographic region and state	Accepts insurance,	n (%†)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States (Total)	635 (82)	607 (81)	591 (78)	599 (79)	560 (71)
Northeast	208 (90)	197 (89)	188 (87)	184 (85)	157 (70)
New England	55 (75)	54 (75)	49 (73)	42 (67)	47 (63)
Connecticut	18 (95)	17 (94)	18 (100)	12 (100)	16 (89)
Maine	3 (15)	3 (15)	1 (6)	1 (5)	2 (10)
Massachusetts	19 (100)	19 (100)	15 (94)	16 (89)	16 (84)
New Hampshire	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	5 (100)	6 (86)
Rhode Island	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	2 (100)	1 (33)
Vermont	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (86)
Middle Atlantic	153 (96)	143 (95)	139 (93)	142 (92)	110 (74)
New Jersey	49 (98)	44 (98)	40 (91)	40 (93)	25 (58)
New York	88 (96)	87 (94)	84 (94)	86 (91)	70 (79)
Pennsylvania	16 (94)	12 (100)	15 (94)	16 (94)	15 (94)
Midwest	73 (82)	71 (82)	69 (74)	70 (75)	72 (70)
East North Central	53 (78)	51 (77)	52 (73)	54 (75)	54 (70)
Illinois	21 (88)	21 (88)	25 (86)	26 (87)	24 (83)
Indiana	5 (71)	5 (71)	5 (71)	5 (71)	5 (71)
Michigan	19 (83)	19 (83)	16 (76)	17 (77)	19 (68)
Ohio	6 (55)	4 (44)	3 (30)	3 (33)	3 (33)
Wisconsin	2 (67)	2 (67)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)
West North Central	20 (95)	20 (95)	17 (77)	16 (76)	18 (69)
lowa	6 (100)	6 (100)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (71)
Kansas	4 (100)	4 (100)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)
Minnesota	5 (100)	5 (100)	5 (100)	5 (100)	7 (78)
Missouri	1 (100)	1 (100)	2 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
Nebraska	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)
North Dakota	1 (100)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
South Dakota	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
South	122 (63)	112 (61)	107 (59)	103 (60)	96 (53)
South Atlantic	100 (68)	91 (65)	88 (65)	85 (66)	78 (57)
Delaware	3 (100)	3 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (67)
District of Columbia	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (50)	3 (60)	1 (20)
Florida	37 (57)	35 (56)	36 (63)	31 (58)	31 (56)
Georgia	11 (65)	10 (59)	10 (63)	8 (57)	8 (53)
Maryland	24 (96)	21 (95)	15 (71)	18 (95)	15 (71)



Geographic region and state	Accepts insurance,	n (%†)			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
North Carolina	6 (43)	5 (38)	6 (43)	6 (38)	7 (44)
South Carolina	1 (33)	1 (33)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)
Virginia	14 (93)	12 (80)	13 (87)	14 (88)	11 (65)
West Virginia	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
East South Central	10 (67)	10 (67)	8 (62)	7 (54)	7 (47)
Alabama	2 (40)	2 (40)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kentucky	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (50)
Mississippi	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Tennessee	8 (100)	8 (100)	7 (88)	7 (88)	6 (86)
West South Central	12 (39)	11 (39)	11 (33)	11 (35)	11 (37)
Arkansas	2 (67)	2 (67)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Louisiana	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Oklahoma	2 (50)	1 (33)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (67)
Texas	8 (38)	8 (42)	8 (35)	9 (41)	9 (41)
West	232 (89)	227 (89)	227 (87)	242 (88)	235 (83)
Mountain	37 (67)	37 (67)	34 (64)	39 (66)	36 (57)
Arizona	3 (38)	3 (38)	5 (63)	5 (63)	5 (63)
Colorado	17 (81)	17 (81)	15 (79)	17 (74)	16 (64)
Idaho	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)
Montana	5 (100)	5 (100)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (71)
Nevada	2 (25)	2 (25)	2 (29)	4 (44)	3 (30)
New Mexico	3 (60)	3 (60)	3 (60)	4 (80)	3 (50)
Utah	2 (100)	2 (100)	0 (0)	1 (50)	1 (50)
Wyoming	2 (100)	2 (100)	1 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pacific	195 (95)	190 (95)	193 (92)	203 (94)	199 (90)
Alaska	6 (100)	6 (100)	5 (83)	4 (80)	4 (80)
California	142 (94)	139 (93)	144 (92)	151 (93)	151 (90)
Hawaii	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)
Oregon	12 (100)	12 (100)	11 (92)	13 (100)	13 (93)
Washington	32 (97)	30 (97)	30 (97)	32 (100)	28 (93)

⁺ Percentage is per number of open facilities in the state/region.





Table 7. Total number of independent abortion clinics and Planned Parenthood clinics, by geographic region and state in 2017-2021.

Geographic Region and State	Number of independent clinics, n (%)				Number of Planned Parenthoods, n (%)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States (Total)	412 (53)	404 (54)	391 (52)	384 (50)	404 (51)	362 (47)	345 (46)	366 (48)	379 (50)	386 (49)
Northeast	119 (51)	118 (53)	110 (51)	113 (52)	120 (54)	113 (49)	104 (47)	106 (49)	104 (48)	103 (46)
New England	43 (59)	43 (60)	38 (57)	40 (63)	48 (64)	30 (41)	29 (40)	29 (43)	23 (37)	27 (36)
Connecticut	2 (11)	2 (11)	2 (11)	2 (17)	4 (22)	17 (89)	16 (89)	16 (89)	10 (83)	14 (78)
Maine	19 (95)	19 (95)	17 (94)	19 (95)	20 (95)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (5)
Massachusetts	16 (84)	16 (84)	13 (81)	15 (83)	16 (84)	3 (16)	3 (16)	3 (19)	3 (17)	3 (16)
New Hampshire	4 (67)	4 (67)	4 (67)	3 (60)	5 (71)	2 (33)	2 (33)	2 (33)	2 (40)	2 (29)
Rhode Island	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	1 (50)	2 (67)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (50)	1 (33)
Vermont	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (14)	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (86)
Middle Atlantic	76 (48)	75 (50)	72 (48)	73 (47)	72 (49)	83 (52)	75 (50)	77 (52)	81 (53)	76 (51)
New Jersey	27 (54)	27 (60)	26 (59)	23 (53)	24 (56)	19 (46)	18 (40)	18 (41)	20 (47)	19 (44)
New York	43 (47)	43 (46)	40 (45)	44 (47)	43 (48)	46 (53)	50 (54)	49 (55)	50 (53)	46 (52)
Pennsylvania	6 (35)	5 (42)	6 (38)	6 (35)	5 (31)	11 (65)	7 (58)	10 (63)	11 (65)	11 (69)
Midwest	49 (55)	47 (54)	45 (48)	44 (47)	48 (47)	40 (45)	40 (46)	48 (52)	49 (53)	55 (53)
East North Central	40 (59)	38 (58)	37 (52)	36 (50)	37 (48)	28 (41)	28 (42)	34 (48)	36 (50)	40 (52)
Illinois	13 (54)	13 (54)	14 (48)	14 (47)	13 (45)	11 (46)	11 (46)	15 (52)	16 (53)	16 (55)
Indiana	3 (43)	3 (43)	3 (43)	3 (43)	3 (43)	4 (57)	4 (57)	4 (57)	4 (57)	4 (57)
Michigan	15 (65)	15 (65)	12 (57)	12 (55)	14 (50)	8 (35)	8 (35)	9 (43)	10 (45)	14 (50)
Ohio	8 (73)	6 (67)	7 (70)	6 (67)	6 (67)	3 (27)	3 (33)	3 (30)	3 (33)	3 (33)
Wisconsin	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	2 (67)	2 (67)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)
West North Central	9 (43)	9 (43)	8 (36)	8 (38)	11 (42)	12 (57)	12 (57)	14 (64)	13 (62)	15 (58)
Iowa	1 (17)	1 (17)	1 (17)	1 (17)	2 (29)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (83)	5 (71)
Kansas	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)	2 (50)
Minnesota	4 (80)	4 (80)	3 (60)	3 (60)	5 (56)	1 (20)	1 (20)	2 (40)	2 (40)	4 (44)
Missouri	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	2 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
Nebraska	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)
North Dakota	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
South Dakota	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)
South	141 (73)	136 (74)	126 (70)	118 (68)	124 (69)	52 (27)	48 (26)	55 (30)	55 (32)	57 (31)
South Atlantic	110 (75)	105 (74)	96 (71)	88 (68)	95 (70)	37 (25)	36 (26)	39 (29)	41 (32)	41 (30)
Delaware	1 (33)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (33)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (67)
District of Columbia	2 (67)	2 (67)	5 (83)	4 (80)	4 (80)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (17)	1 (20)	1 (20)
Florida	51 (78)	50 (79)	42 (74)	39 (74)	41 (75)	14 (22)	14 (27)	15 (26)	14 (26)	14 (25)
Georgia	14 (82)	13 (76)	12 (75)	10 (71)	11 (73)	3 (18)	4 (24)	4 (25)	4 (29)	4 (27)

UCSF

Geographic Region and State	Number of independent clinics, n (%)				Number of Planned Parenthoods, n (%)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
United States (Total)	412 (53)	404 (54)	391 (52)	384 (50)	404 (51)	362 (47)	345 (46)	366 (48)	379 (50)	386 (49)
Maryland	19 (76)	17 (77)	16 (76)	12 (63)	14 (67)	6 (24)	5 (23)	5 (24)	7 (37)	7 (33)
North Carolina	9 (64)	8 (62)	9 (64)	10 (63)	10 (63)	5 (36)	5 (38)	5 (36)	6 (38)	6 (38)
South Carolina	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)
Virginia	11 (73)	11 (73)	10 (67)	11 (69)	12 (71)	4 (27)	4 (27)	5 (33)	5 (31)	5 (29)
West Virginia	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
East South Central	9 (60)	9 (60)	9 (69)	9 (69)	9 (60)	6 (40)	6 (40)	4 (31)	4 (31)	6 (40)
Alabama	3 (60)	3 (60)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (60)	2 (40)	2 (40)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (40)
Kentucky	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (50)
Mississippi	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Tennessee	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (57)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	3 (43)
West South Central	22 (71)	22 (79)	21 (64)	21 (68)	20 (67)	9 (29)	6 (21)	12 (36)	10 (32)	10 (33)
Arkansas	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (50)	1 (50)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	1 (50)	1 (50)
Louisiana	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Oklahoma	3 (75)	3 (100)	3 (75)	3 (75)	2 (67)	1 (25)	0 (0)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (33)
Texas	15 (71)	15 (79)	14 (61)	14 (64)	14 (64)	6 (29)	4 (21)	9 (39)	8 (36)	8 (36)
West	103 (40)	103 (40)	105 (40)	104 (38)	112 (40)	157 (60)	153 (60)	157 (60)	171 (62)	171 (60)
Mountain	29 (53)	29 (53)	27 (51)	30 (51)	33 (52)	26 (47)	26 (47)	26 (49)	29 (49)	30 (48)
Arizona	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)	4 (50)
Colorado	10 (48)	10 (48)	9 (47)	11 (48)	12 (48)	11 (52)	11 (52)	10 (53)	12 (52)	13 (52)
Idaho	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	1 (25)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)	3 (75)
Montana	2 (40)	2 (40)	2 (33)	2 (33)	3 (43)	3 (60)	3 (60)	4 (67)	4 (67)	4 (57)
Nevada	6 (75)	6 (75)	5 (71)	6 (67)	7 (70)	2 (25)	2 (25)	2 (29)	3 (33)	3 (30)
New Mexico	3 (60)	3 (60)	3 (60)	3 (60)	4 (67)	2 (40)	2 (40)	2 (40)	2 (40)	2 (33)
Utah	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)	1 (50)
Wyoming	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (100)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pacific	74 (36)	74 (37)	78 (37)	74 (34)	79 (36)	131 (64)	127 (63)	131 (63)	142 (66)	141 (64)
Alaska	2 (33)	2 (33)	2 (33)	1 (20)	1 (20)	4 (67)	4 (67)	4 (67)	4 (80)	4 (80)
California	60 (40)	60 (40)	66 (42)	64 (39)	67 (40)	91 (60)	89 (59)	91 (58)	99 (61)	101 (60)
Hawaii	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)	2 (67)
Oregon	4 (33)	4 (33)	2 (17)	2 (15)	3 (21)	8 (67)	8 (67)	10 (83)	11 (85)	11 (79)
Washington	7 (21)	7 (23)	7 (23)	6 (19)	7 (23)	26 (79)	24 (77)	24 (77)	26 (81)	23 (77)



Methodology

Data Collection

We used data from Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH)'s Abortion Facility Database, which includes data on publiclyadvertising abortion facilities and was systematically updated every summer during June through September of the years 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. In this analysis, we included all facilities that publicly advertised that they provide abortion services within all 50 U.S. states and Washington, DC. The database includes a wide range of facilities including doctor's offices, public health centers, and hospital settings. Updates followed a structured process, including initial online searches to identify abortion facilities throughout the U.S. and mystery shopper calls to confirm and obtain additional information from the facilities from the perspective of a potential patient. Each year we checked data for all facilities in the database against the prior year, identified any changes-including closures-and added any facilities that had newly begun to offer abortion care.

We limited our online search to the search engine Google and used the Chrome browser's incognito mode to search for facilities by state and city, using the keywords "abortion clinic in [state]" and "abortion clinic in [city]" for all cities with a population of 100,000 or larger in each state and for the three largest cities for states that did not have a city of that size. We examined links to facilities from the first three pages of results for states and first two pages for cities. After each search, we cleared the browsing history, including cookies and other site data. When possible, we cross-checked the list using additional abortion provider directories including ineedana.com and www.abortionfinder.org, as well as abortion facility organizational membership lists. After updating the list of facilities through web searches and documenting any data found online, we conducted mystery shopper telephone calls to each facility to supplement any missing data. Mystery callers asked general questions about the facilities' services, but when a facility staff member inquired about their personal details, callers replied that they were 20 years old and living in the same city as the facility and gave a last menstrual period date that would place them in the first trimester. Mystery callers did not make appointments.

Through these searches and calls, we documented data on each abortion facility, including address with state and zip code; types of abortions offered; self-pay costs for medication abortion, first-trimester procedural abortion, and second-trimester abortion; and whether the facility accepted any type of insurance for abortion care. All facilities were categorized by state and by region, using U.S. Census categories. More information about data collection methods can be found elsewhere.^{17,18}

A note about cost data: In 2017 and 2018, data collection on self-pay charges primarily reflected prices listed on facility websites. In 2019-2021, we relied more heavily on mystery shopper calls to collect first-trimester abortion prices when prices were not listed on websites. In all years, prices for second-trimester abortions were almost exclusively obtained from facilities' websites and not through mystery shopper calls, contributing to greater levels of missing data because many websites did not contain prices. In addition, websites often offered ranges in prices, particularly for second-trimester abortions. In 2019 we did not record data on secondtrimester costs at all. In some cases, particularly large hospitals, facilities were unable to give a selfpay price, leading to missing data.



Analysis

To describe the abortion landscape in the U.S., we present annual information including the open status of publicly available abortion facilities, estimated number of women of reproductive age per facility, the types of abortion services offered, cost of abortion services, insurance acceptance, and whether the facility was independently run or a Planned Parenthood affiliate. We considered an abortion facility to be "open" if they were open and providing at least one type of abortion service at the time of the mystery call. We collected data on the types of services provided by each facility (e.g. medication and/or procedural abortion). Insurance acceptance data were categorized as a binary yes/no value based on whether a facility accepted any type of insurance, and a facility was classified as a Planned Parenthood affiliate if it included "Planned Parenthood" in the facility name. We utilized U.S. Census data¹¹ to estimate the population of women (defined as those assigned female at birth) of reproductive age [aged 15-49 years old] per facility in 2017-2021 and utilized Census definitions to determine geographic regions and subregions.¹ This estimate serves as a measure of the potential patient burden each facility could experience under the assumptions that patients sought care in their state of residence and that the demand for abortion was equally distributed across all facilities within each state. We used descriptive statistics to analyze each of our measures of interest by year, by state, and by geographic region and subregion to examine trends in abortion access. We excluded missing data from the analysis.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the summer interns who helped update the ANSIRH Abortion Facility Database, University of California San Francisco, over the years: Alejandra Vargas Johnson, Lauren Sobel, Mihiri Karunaratne, Mahima Krishnamoorthi, Yuki Davis, Atreyi Mitra, Salma Tayel, Subeksha Sharma, Talia Kieu, Ari Villanueva, and Jaaie Varshney. The authors also appreciate Chris Ahlbach for database management.

Reference List

- Sobel L, Ramaswamy A, Salganicoff A, Abortion at SCOTUS: Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health, Kaiser Family Foundation, [Access date: May 9, 2022], <u>https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/issue-brief/abortion-at-scotus-dobbs-v-jackson-womens-health/.</u>
- 2. Nash E, Cross L, 26 States Are Certain or Likely to Ban Abortion Without Roe: Here's Which Ones and Why, Guttmacher Institute, [Access date: May 9, 2022], https://www. guttmacher.org/article/2021/10/26-states-are-certain-or-likely-ban-abortion-without-roeheres-which-ones-and-why.
- **3.** U.S. Census, Census Regions and Divisions of the United States, [Access date: May 9, 2022], <u>https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf.</u>
- **4.** Kaiser Family Foundation, State Policies Protecting or Restricting Legal Status of Abortion, [Access date: May 9, 2022], https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/state-indicator/state-policies-protecting-or-restricting-legal-status-of-abortion.
- Sobel L, Ramaswamy A, Salganicoff A, The Intersection of State and Federal Policies on Access to Medication Abortion Via Telehealth, Kaiser Family Foundation, [Access date: May 9, 2022], <u>https://www.kff.org/womens-health-policy/issue-brief/the-intersection-ofstate-and-federal-policies-on-access-to-medication-abortion-via-telehealth/.</u>
- 6. Upadhyay UD, McCook AA, Bennett AH, Cartwright AF, Roberts SCM, State abortion policies and Medicaid coverage of abortion are associated with pregnancy outcomes among individuals seeking abortion recruited using Google Ads: A national cohort study, Soc Sci Med, 2021, 274:113747 <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113747.</u>
- Upadhyay UD, Weitz TA, Jones RK, Barar RE, Foster DG, Denial of abortion because of provider gestational age limits in the United States, American Journal of Public Health, 2013, 104(9):1687-1694 <u>https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2013.301378.</u>
- Roberts SCM, Johns NE, Williams V, Wingo E, Upadhyay UD, Estimating the proportion of Medicaid-eligible pregnant women in Louisiana who do not get abortions when Medicaid does not cover abortion, BMC Womens Health, 2019, 19(1):78 <u>https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-019-0775-5.</u>
- **9.** Jerman J, Jones RK, Onda T, Characteristics of U.S. Abortion Patients in 2014 and Changes Since 2008, Guttmacher Institute, [Access date: May 9, 2022], <u>https://www.guttmacher.org/report/characteristics-us-abortion-patients-2014.</u>
- Upadhyay UD, Koenig LR, Meckstroth KR, Safety and efficacy of telehealth medication abortions in the US during the COVID-19 pandemic, JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4(8):e2122320-e2122320 <u>https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.22320.</u>

- **11.** U.S. Census, SC-EST2019-AGESEX-CIV: Annual Estimates of the Civilian Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019, [Access date: May 9, 2022].
- 12. Dzuba IG, Chong E, Hannum C, Lichtenberg ES, Lugo Hernández EM, Ngoc NtN, Patel A, Rzayeva G, Sanhueza Smith P, Tsertsvadze G et al., A non-inferiority study of outpatient mifepristone-misoprostol medical abortion at 64–70 days and 71–77 days of gestation, Contraception, 2020, 101(5):302-308 <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j. contraception.2020.01.009.</u>
- Reynolds-Wright JJ, Johnstone A, McCabe K, Evans E, Cameron S, Telemedicine medical abortion at home under 12 weeks' gestation: a prospective observational cohort study during the COVID-19 pandemic, BMJ Sexual & Reproductive Health, 2021, 47(4):246-251 <u>https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjsrh-2020-200976.</u>
- 14. Austin N, Harper S, Assessing the impact of TRAP laws on abortion and women's health in the USA: a systematic review, BMJ Sexual &; Reproductive Health, 2018, 44(2):128-134 <u>https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjsrh-2017-101866.</u>
- **15.** Kimport K, Rowland B. 2017. Taking Insurance in Abortion Care: Policy, Practices, and the Role of Poverty. Health and Health Care Concerns Among Women and Racial and Ethnic Minorities. Emerald Publishing Limited. p. 39-57.
- 16. Roberts SCM, Upadhyay UD, Liu G, Kerns JL, Ba D, Beam N, Leslie DL, Association of facility type with procedural-related morbidities and adverse events among patients undergoing induced abortions, JAMA, 2018, 319(24):2497-2506 <u>https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2018.7675.</u>
- 17. Kaller S, Muñoz MGI, Sharma S, Tayel S, Ahlbach C, Cook C, Upadhyay UD, Abortion service availability during the COVID-19 pandemic: Results from a national census of abortion facilities in the U.S, Contraception: X, 2021, 3:100067 <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conx.2021.100067</u>.
- Upadhyay UD, Ahlbach C, Kaller S, Cook C, Muñoz I, Trends in self-pay charges and insurance acceptance for abortion in the United States, 2017–20, Health Affairs, 2022, 41(4):507-515 <u>https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2021.01528.</u>

